for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS).

(b) the legal Aid policy is being implemented successfully as is evident from the fact that 9,13,835 persons have been provided legal-aid and advice in Law Courts, as on 1.11.1992, throughout the country, which include 2,68,126 Scheduled Castes; 1,62,252 Scheduled Tribes; 62,571 Backward classes; 1,52,069 women and 6,566 children and approximately 85 lakh cases have been settled through Lok Adalats. In 1,64,876 MAC cases, compensation amounting to Rs. 349,16,29,073 has been awarded.

(c) Yes, Sir, in National Juridicare-Equal Justice-Social Justice Report.

(d) and (e) With a view to providing statutory base to the Legal Aid programmes adopted by CILAS, the Legal Services Authorities act has been passed in 1987, the Act has not been enforced, since an Amending Bill,as passed by the Rajya Sabha, is awaiting approval of the Lok Sabha.

Recommendations of Malimath Committee

3733. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the causes made out for accumulated arrears of cases in the courts, by the Malimath Committee;

(b) what are the other recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken, if any by government to implement those recommendations and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ); (a) Some of the factors which contribute to accumulation of arrears of cases in the courts, identified by the Malimath Committee, are population explosion, litigation explosion, inadequacy of judge strength, lack of infrastructural facilities long arguments and prolix judgements, lawyers strike and indiscriminate resort to writ jurisdiction.

(b) The Committee has made several recommendations covering various aspects like jurisdictional and procedural modifications/improvements in the judiciary, setting up of specialised bodies such as tribunals/commissions to deal with specific types of cases, fixation of judge strength and appointments of Judges in High Courts, creation of more posts in the Subordinate judiciary and a number of other general recommendations relating to modernisation of office equipment in courts and allocation of more funds to the judiciary, etc.

(c) These recommendations have been forwarded to all concerned such as State Governments, the Central Ministries and the High Courts for necessary follow-up action. A Conference of State Law Ministers and 'Law Secretaries was organised in October, 1992 at Bangalore to suggest measures for the implementation of the recommendations made by the Malimath Committee.

Survey regarding mounting arrears in courts

3734. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey with regard to mounting litigation and overburdened courts in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for mounting litigation and what effective measures Government proposes for speedy disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ); (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee of three Chief Justices of High Courts was constituted by the

Government to study the problem of arrears in Courts and to suggest remedial measures.

(b) Some of the factors which contribute to accumulation of arrears of cases in the courts identified by the Committee, are population explosion, litigation explosion, inadequacy of judge strength, lack of infrastructural facilities, long arguments and prolix judgement, lawyers strike and indiscriminate resort to writ jurisdiction, etc. The Committee has made several recommendations covering various aspects like jurisdiction l and procedural modifications improvements in the judiciary, setting up of specialised bodies such as tribunals/commissions to deal with specific types of cases, fixation of judge strength and appointments of Judges in High Courts, creation of more posts in the Subordinate judiciary and a number of other general recommendations relating to modernisation of office equipment in court and allocation of more funds to the judiciary, etc. These recommendations have been forwarded to all concerned such as State Governments, the Central Ministries and the High Courts for necessary follow-up action.

Unfair trade practice adopted in the advertisement of ariel

3735. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Times of India of 26th November, 1992 captioned "MRTPC Notice on 'Ariel' ad" alleging that T.V. advertisement of 'Ariel' making false, misleading disparaging claims, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what action Government propose to take against M/s. Procter and Gamble manufacturer of "Ariel" which is indulging in unfair trade practice and violating all the norms and rules set in this regard, thereby causing great losses to other competitors in the field; and

(c) whether Government, propose to cancel the licence issued to the company, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ); (a) Yes, Sir, MRTP Commission received a complaint under Section 36-B(d) together with an application under Section 12A of the MRTP Act on 18.11.1992 from M/s. Reckitt & Colman of India in which it was alleged that the respondents including M/s.Procter & Gamble India Ltd., Bombay, are indulging in unfair trade practice within the meaning of Section 36A(1) of the Act and that they be restrained from making false, misleading and disparaging claims and/or misrepresentations referred to above in relation to its product Ariel, which conveys false, misleading claims disparaging Robin Blue (both in powder form and liquid form) of the complainant on the T.V. advertisement, Points of purchase material, packs including re-fill packs and other material. The Commission vide its Order dated 26.11.1992 ordered Notice of Enquiry to be issued to the respondents. However, the Commission vide its Order dated 30.11.1992 dismissed the injunction application filed by the complainant.

(b) The MRTP Commission is empowered to effectively deal with monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices.

(c) The Department of Industrial Development have informed that M/s. Procter & Gamble does not hold any industrial licence for the manufacture of synthetic detergents. Synthetic detergents industry has been in the delicensed sector for the last several years.